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HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1917.

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THE WAR.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

A SECOND VERDUN.

FIFTY BATTLES BY THE CROWN
PRINCE SINCE MAY.

LONDON, July 25.
The French successes at the Aisne
plateaux presage a second Verdun
or the Crown Prince, who has
suffered troops recklessly in over
50 battles since May 4 in a vain
attempt to break through, and he
only succeeded in gaining a footing
in some first-line elements. But
the magnificent defence of the
French caused the attacks to cease
on Tuesday last, and then the
dashing counter-attack yesterday
recovered practically the whole
ground.

ANOTHER ATTACK REPULSED.

LONDON, July 25.
A French communiqué reports:—
An attempted German attack, this
morning after a brief but violent bom-
bardment on the positions we recaptured
yesterday on California Plateau were
completely repulsed. We retained and
consolidated our gains.

SUCCESSFUL BRITISH RAIDS.

LONDON, July 25.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig
reports that 114 prisoners were taken
in successful raids eastward and
northward of Ypres.
The enemy's artillery has been
active eastward on Monday and in
the neighbourhood of Lombrizyde.

AIR-RAIDS ON THE UNITED KINGDOM.

SEVENTY-EIGHT SINCE THE
WAR BEGAN.
LONDON, July 25.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Mac-
Pherson stated that there had
been 78 air-raids on the United
Kingdom since the war, of which 47
were carried out by air-ships.

MEN OF GERMAN EXTRACTION IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

A SUGGESTION TO THE
GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, July 25.
In the House of Commons, Mr.
Joynton Oakes suggested that on the
completion of three years of the war,
all men of German extraction, in
any branch of the Public Service,
who have objected to share in the
defence of their adopted country,
should no longer be employed by
the State.
Mr. Bonar Law replied that he
sympathised with the views ex-
pressed and, after enquiring of the
Departments, the Government would
consider whether the course sug-
gested was necessary.

CONSCRIPTION IN CANADA.

PASSED BY A MAJORITY OF 58.

OTTAWA, July 25.
The Conscription Bill has passed
its third reading in the House of
Commons, by 102 votes to 44.

LATER.

The majority of 58 votes by which
the Conscription Bill was passed on
the House of Commons, included
22 Liberals. The Quebec Members
voted solidly against the Bill with
the exception of Mr. Severyn, the
Minister of Inland Revenue, and the
Deputy Speaker, Mr. Rainville.

Only four English-speaking Mem-
bers from the West of Quebec Pro-
vince opposed the third reading.
The Bill is expected to pass the
Senate to-morrow.

THE RUSSIAN SITUATION.

RUSSIAN CANDOOR INSPIRES
HOPE.

LONDON, July 25.
The candour of the Russian com-
municés, admitting the instability
of the Russian troops, and their refer-
ence to the value of the officers
and several regiments, notably the
"Battalions of Death," is inspiring
hopes in London and Paris of an
eventual Russian revival.
A telegram from Petrograd em-
phasises that the Germans have
struck at that point which they
knew to be shaky, because it was
defended mainly by Petrograd Regi-
ments that had been undermined by
the machinations of German agents.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT FOR TRAITORS NECESSARY.

ADVICE TO THE GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, July 25.
A wireless message states that
the Commissaries of the Russian
Armies on the south-western Front
have sent a message to the
Prime Minister and to the War
Minister, pointing out that capital
punishment of traitors and deserters is
necessary to restore discipline in the
Armies. The Fifth Army, which initiated
the offensive, is now in flight, and the
Eighth Army, which took Halber and
Kolusz, has been forced to retreat and
the right flank is exposed because the
cowards and faint-hearted fled.

BRITISH OPINION ON THE SITUATION.

LONDON, July 25.
Most of the newspapers refrain from
commenting on the Russian situation,
preferring to await developments.
The general belief is that nothing less
than what has happened would have
made the people realise the gravity of
the situation and German propaganda.
Now that the country knows that Ger-
many has been secretly and openly
exploiting its internal chaos to the
utmost, it is hoped there will be a great
revulsion of feeling against the forces
of disorder and lack of discipline.

Regarding the military situation,
experts are of the opinion that, despite
the apparent walk-over in Galicia,
the fact that immense operations
have commenced on the whole Russian
Front raises perplexing problems for
Germany, in view of the possibilities on
the western Front, in the near future.

RUSSIAN NAVAL COMMANDER IN THE BALTIC.

PETROGRAD, July 25.
Rear-Admiral Razvozov has been
appointed Commander-in-Chief of the
Baltic Fleet.

THE KAISER.

AMSTERDAM, July 25.
A message from Berlin states that
the Kaiser is journeying to the
Russian South-Western Front.
He met the Austrian Emperor at
Podgoritz near Cincow.
COPENHAGEN, July 25.
The Kaiser has arrived on the
Galician Front.

AMERICA'S MEN AND MONEY.

FIRST DRAFT ARMY TO BE
A MILLION.

WASHINGTON, July 25.
The Government in the pending
War Tax Bill proposes an additional
expenditure of five billion dollars, in-
cluding two billions as loans to the
Allies, and the equipment of an Army
of one million as a first draft instead of
half a million.

(Continued on Page 2.)

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY
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(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of 5 per cent for the year ending 31st December 1917 has been declared. The dividend will be payable on and after WEDNESDAY the 15th day of August 1917 to Shareholders on the Register on SATURDAY the 4th day of August 1917, and will be paid to shareholders on the Colonial (Hongkong) Register at exchange of 2/6 per dollar.

By Order of the Board,
W. E. ROBERTS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, July 23, 1917. 1982

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK, HONGKONG, IS READY TO RECEIVE FURTHER SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE ABOVE LOAN, UP TO THE 25th JULY, 1917.

G. TISDALL,
Manager.
RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.
Hongkong, July 9, 1917. 1910

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SIDELIGHTS ON
GERMANISM.

[By A. J. Dawson, Author of "The Message," "Romantic Battle Stories," etc.]

During the month of May, and indeed right up to June 6th, the efforts of the German propagandists and military "artists," still so-called, though for some long time past so severely disciplined as to be in fact the merest mouthpieces and echoes of their official propaganda bureaux, have been unanimously and docilely concentrated upon demonstrating that the Allied offensive was at an end, and that its end was a dismal failure. Disinclined to trust the Lewis Carroll maxim that if you repeat a thing three times it must be true, they have many of them repeated quite thirty-three times that the Allies offensive was over, and that it had ended in failure most lamentable for us; most deplorable for all our troops. It was supposed by many that their humiliating experiences in 1916, when they repeatedly announced that all resistance had been overcome at Verdun, and that the capture of that historic fortress was imminent, would for ever cure these valiant scribes of their boastfulness. Consequently it might have done, if these gentlemen were independent writers, though knowledge of the German temperament and study of the influences of Kultur and arrogance, like British pride and stubbornness—vastly different qualities—do not lend themselves easily to cure or modification. But the point is that the Morahs, Gades, Enders, Salmons, and the other German propagandists and military writers are no more independent vehicles of opinion than the puppets of the Punch and Judy man. They get their orders, like any other slave of the German machine—the soul-deadening horror that is called "Germanism"—and they carry them out, often, as the charitably disposed will assume, with a heavy heart, and a rising gorge.

And so these writers day after day have continued to repeat that the Anglo-French offensive was all over, and that it had accomplished nothing; that both the morale and the numerical strength of the Allied troops had been so exhausted by the abortive attempt at an offensive that they were no longer equal to anything; that the "Germanism" of the Allied forces, and affairs of output. The current news, used at one time to make this class of propaganda difficult even for the toughest exponent of Kultur; but the German propaganda bureaux invented a plan, which greatly simplified it, a plan delightful in many ways for the war-weary scribe, as is shown by its universal adoption in Germany. That plan, briefly, is this: The enemy attacks. You wait behind your ink-pot till you see how far his attack has gone, and then you explain that his objective was the line A-B, which lies anywhere from 5 to 50 miles behind the line the enemy has in fact reached. Thus, with a flick of the pen, you show what a hash the enemy has made of his attack, because there he is, still 5 to 50 miles from his objective. And so your secretary can be trusted to finish off the article with the customary phrase— "completely repulsed," "secondary losses to the enemy," "out-

standing line," etc. etc. It is an admirable plan, and in keeping with the best traditions of "Germanism."

During the process of the German retreat from the Aene front, the outside world began to make remarks, and there was a certain angry resistance observable in Germany, where the winter had proved long and wearying. The scribes were carefully instructed and every effort made to guard against the danger of anyone failing to recognise that this retirement was in "good German truth" a form of victorious advance. Any hint of Allied attack was met with proud assertions that the miserable incompetents who pretended to lead the Franco-British Armies would very soon have cause to marvel at their own tenacity in ever dreaming of pitting their miserable insignificance against the omniscience of a Hindenberg and a Ludendorff. (This is no exaggeration of their assertions). Terrible things were promised, and the "granite front" and the Hindenberg line were again and again repeated more than all they ever were worth; while at the same time, all thought of attaching serious importance to America's intervention was cheerfully ridiculed, and attractive pictures were drawn of the long strides Raming was taking in its march upon England and the summer's work shown chasing the British in their hopeless race with Death and extinction.

The operations which Easter brought at Arras, and the Vimy Ridge followed by the magnificent successful advance of the French troops to the south, formed an awkward comment upon the writings of the exploiters of the Hindenberg bogey, and the invincible granite wall. But as the scribes had time to draw breath they began to carry out orders and explain that these dying kicks were to be expected from a desperate enemy, whose haste and despair were forced upon him, not only by "our heroes in the field," but, and above all, by the heroic crews of our battleships. And then, directly victorious British or French work, the "offensive-at-an-end" plaster was applied with great firmness and all inconvenient comment, closed, and the "offensive-at-an-end" plaster was applied with great firmness and all inconvenient comment, closed, and the "offensive-at-an-end" plaster was applied with great firmness and all inconvenient comment, closed.

Right up to June 6th "The Anglo-French offensive has definitely failed and is now ended"—as though it were a game of football with a rigidly prescribed time-limit—was familiar as any political catchword. And then came June 7th, with the brilliant capture of the formidable Messines ridge, and the wiping out of the deadly German salient below Ypres. At first blush, this seemed to the German propaganda a thin, beyond ordinary treatment. Obviously the "offensive-at-an-end" plaster would not cover it, and the faded objective nostrum came into use again, and that has the inestimable advantage of unlimited "voluntary elasticity" like the Hindenberg line itself—for one can always say, if the worst comes to the worst, that the enemy's real objective was the Rhine, and so how hopelessly he has failed to reach it!

ful lead from their bureaux, they simply shut their eyes very tightly indeed, just as the ostrich of our childhood's stories thrust its head into the sand, and said out loud: "It isn't there!" They simply, crisply lied, in the good round German way, and, dismissing Messines-Wytschaete in three lines about "fluctuations in the line," they proceeded with enthusiasm the striking victories of one or two valiant three-man patrols down south.

It is all nonsense for German malcontents to pretend that Iron Crosses cannot really be earned behind ink-pots. "Boches," as some non-German has called it, would quite enjoy the restful simplicity of trench life—so long as they were not ordered to some sector in which the Anglo-French offensive was "at an end," according to the German recipe.

PRISONERS OF WAR.

The German Press in May was furnished with an official statement of the prisoners of war in the hands of Germany and her allies up to February 1. The vast bulk are Russian. British prisoners are given as 45,241, including 1,704 officers and 43,535 men, distributed as follows:

	Germany	Austria	Bulgaria	Turkey
Officers	1,104	18	54	650
Men	32,506	12	604	10,893
Total	33,309	31	658	11,453

Of prisoners of war other than British the "Germanic" allies claim to hold the following:

	Germany	Austria	Hungary	Total
Officers	14,220	2,024	469	2,000
Men	6,223	262,278	368,027	2,000
Belgian	658	41,779	42,437	42,437
Rumanian	1,730	77,497	79,227	79,227
Serbian	898	153,734	154,632	154,632
Montenegrin	31	5,578	5,609	5,609

The British prisoners taken by the enemy are small, in numbers, when the size of the Army is taken into consideration. Germans captured by the British on the west front alone number over 78,000.

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Hongkong, September 4, 1915.

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Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained
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All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process.
Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, etc., etc.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:				
NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF KEEL BLOCKS	STRAIGHTENERS	DEPTH OVER BUILT AT ORDINARY TIDE	RISE OF TIDE SPRINGS NEAPES
DOCK NO. 1	100	10	10	10
DOCK NO. 2	100	10	10	10
DOCK NO. 3	100	10	10	10
DOCK NO. 4	100	10	10	10
DOCK NO. 5	100	10	10	10
DOCK NO. 6	100	10	10	10
DOCK NO. 7	100	10	10	10
DOCK NO. 8	100	10	10	10
DOCK NO. 9	100	10	10	10
DOCK NO. 10	100	10	10	10

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AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

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"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

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Bentley's
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A 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address
HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Victualling Store Officer, to sell by Public Auction

FRIDAY

the 27th July, 1917, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of the House Street.

Thirty-three Cases CHOCOLATE.

AUCTIONS.

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Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, July 23, 1917. 1093

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Victualling Store Officer, to sell by Public Auction

SATURDAY AND MONDAY

commencing at 10.30 a.m. each day, at Alexandra Buildings (First Floor).

THE WHOLE OF HER VALUABLE STOCK IN TRADE.

Comprising:—

Ladies Dress Materials in latest shades (all new stock), French make 44 inches wide, Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats, a large assortment of French Flowers and Trimmings, etc., Cloth and Serge, Costumes in all colours, Golfing Shirts in Scotch Tweeds and Heather mixture, a large variety of Black Serge Coats (with new fall basques), a fine assortment of French Ribbons in short lengths to suit purchasers, Black and Coloured Ribbon Vests, Austrian Feathers and Pompons, Wines, Cigars, Quills and Ornaments, Veils, Tails and Chiffons in all colours.

On view day of Sale.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, July 19, 1917. 1077

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Victualling Store Officer, to sell by Public Auction

TUESDAY

the 31st July, 1917, commencing at 10.30 a.m., at Alexandra Buildings (First Floor).

A VALUABLE ASSORTMENT OF SHOWCASES, OFFICE FITTINGS, etc.

As follows:—

Large Glass-fronted Teakwood Showcases made by Wm. Powell, Counters with Glass-top made by Wm. Powell, Bevelled Mirrors (various sizes), Ceiling and Desk Fans, One Large Mezzanine Floor, Brass Balis, Wooden Partitions and Swing Doors, Shanghai Sunblinds, Hat and Costume Stands, Sewing Machines, etc., etc., etc.

On view from Saturday, 28th inst.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, July 19, 1917. 1075

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Victualling Store Officer, to sell by Public Auction

TUESDAY

the 31st July, 1917, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of the House Street.

VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE.

As follows:—

Upholstered Suites, Arm-chairs and Sofas, Card Tables, Bedroom Furniture, comprising Double and Single Brazen-mounted Bedsteads and Twin Bedsteads, Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, etc., Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, etc., Bath Room Utensils, Roll-top Desks and Writing Tables, Enamelled Tin Beds, Sundry Electro Plated Ware, etc.

A Piano in good condition, Electric Reading Lamp, Blackwood and Teakwood, Sundry Blackwood Furniture, including Large Overmantel, Engravings, Pictures, etc., etc.

Also

Tennis Poles and Netting Carpets (New and second hand), etc., etc.

And

A few lots of Turkish Bath Sheets, Towels, Single and Double Bed Sheets, Bed Quills, etc., etc.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, July 25, 1917. 1085

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Victualling Store Officer, to sell by Public Auction

at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of the House Street.

ONZ 16 BOBBE HAMMERLESS GUN BY "BLAND".

In Good Condition.

Terms:—as usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, July 21, 1917. 1079

THE BATTLE OF PEKING.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF AN ARMY COMMANDER.

The following is a translation by the Peking Gazette of the official report submitted by Tuan Chih-kwei, Commander of the Eastern Army:—

For the purpose of Commander-in-Chief Tuan Chih-kwei, the plan to make a concentrated attack on Peking was decided upon last night (July 11th) and in the same evening I had the honour to send you copies of the three army orders issued to my troops, a general order and the general scheme of attack. I hope the same have received your attention.

Before daybreak this morning all the troops advanced on the city, by virtue of your excellency's prestige and the bravery of the officers and men, we have recaptured Peking before noon. I hereby beg to report the conditions of fighting taking place here today.

The enemy gathered his forces at the Temple of Heaven in the Outer City and Nan-ho-yen, Tachien-men, Eastern and Western Shan Chih Men in the Inner City. When the National (Republican) troops gradually advanced towards the city, the enemy determined not to yield further. At different important points, they erected temporary fortifications with sandbag barricades and other kinds of defence works. It is natural that while the place may be very easy for the defenders to hold out, it was difficult for the attacking party to capture it.

The Temple of Heaven may be cited as an example. It is surrounded with a thick wall, behind which there are groves of trees. Furthermore the place is sacred to the Emperors of the former dynasties who worshipped Heaven there. "Who could bear to destroy it with sword and fire?" As to Nan-ho-yen, it is near the Forbidden City in the West and is contiguous to the Legation Quarters on the South. If the troops storm the place with artillery it may cause unnecessary damage to other places. If the troops were to attack at these quarters, it would be under great disadvantage. Thus entrenched, Chang Hsun seemed like a mouse in its hole. It would exhaust human sagacity to dislodge him.

At NAN HO YEN.

When Chang Hsun set fire to his house, he still placed a number of big guns at the place to defend against the attack. Under these circumstances, we were unable to fire back with artillery because of the fear of damage to other places. Again we were at a disadvantage, when we tried to protect the business section of the city. The streets between Tien Chiao and Chien Men is the busiest part of the city, where there are numerous shops and business houses and where the treasure of the people is stored. This place is situated just between the Temple of Heaven and Nan-ho-yen. If fighting took place in that section of the city, we were almost sure that we would not be able to give adequate protection to the place.

Comparing the number of rebels with ours, it was a foregone conclusion that the victory would be ours. But owing to the contiguity of the Legation Quarters in the East, the commercial section of the city in the front and Imperial Palace at the back of the scene of fighting, it made it difficult for the attacking parties to save them from damage, while the enemy derived a good deal of advantage from them. So when the troops were to march upon the city, these questions troubled their minds. They felt it would be impossible for them to attack the enemy without doing damage to these places. But through the bravery of troops under my command and the care taken by the troops at the western front and those in the centre, we have captured the city within a comparatively short time without doing any damage to the places which we wanted to save. This is indeed beyond my expectation.

AT THE TEMPLE OF HEAVEN.

There were more rebel troops gathered at the Temple of Heaven than anywhere else in the city and some fought more fiercely than others. Commander Feng Yu-hsien and Wang Lu-chia were ordered to reduce the Temple of Heaven at the earliest possible hour; for it was feared that so long as the rebels held out at the

Temple of Heaven, they could do considerable damage to the business section of the city outside Chien Men. Accordingly this morning, Feng Yu-hsien at the head of one regiment of troops with machine guns advanced to the Temple of Heaven just at dawn. They halted at the Eastern gate of the Temple and commenced an assault on the enemy. By that time the second detachment of troops had already occupied the gate gate of Yang Ting Men and fired upon the rebels at the south-western corner of the Temple with infantry fire, while guns were brought into operation at the gate tower of the city. After 4 a.m. both detachments of troops made a combined attack on the enemy and artillery fire formed the principal feature of the fighting.

SENDER OF TUNG WEI CHUN.

While fighting was thus going on, the troops in the West and in the centre assisted in the attack. At half past five a.m. the enemy exhausted all his power of resistance. Twenty enemy soldiers at once surrendered. Shortly after this two battalion commanders of the rebel troops were despatched to us to negotiate on terms of surrender. At half past eight a.m. Li Chao-lin, Commander-in-Chief of the rebel troops formally despatched a delegate to discuss terms of surrender. He intimated that they would soon deliver their arms and surrender, if the Government allowed some consideration of pay to the soldiers. This shows that the enemy was in quite a helpless position and showed the fear of the worst happening to them.

On receipt of their peace proposal my first thought was that having got the better of the enemy, we could easily annihilate them, if more troops were added. But considering the fact that in so doing it would destroy a place sacred by the memory of the people for thousands of years and a waste of considerable quantity of ammunition, the sum to pay off the enemy would be insignificant in comparison with the damage which would be done to the Temple and the expenditure of ammunition necessary for the slaughter of the rebels. No other peace proposal was promptly accepted by us and they have promised to surrender their arms as soon as they receive the pay.

We are now trying every means to avoid the delay in raising money for the payment of the rebel troops so as to secure their disarmament and disbandment promptly and we hope to have everything settled tomorrow morning. The above are the circumstances under which the attack and the surrender of the rebels at the Temple of Heaven and in the Outer City were carried out on that day.

FIGHTING IN THE INNER CITY.

As to the fighting in the Inner City reference has already been made regarding the difficulties met with in the attack as the result of the contiguity of the home of the rebel and the positions of the rebel troops to either the foreign Legations or the Ching Palace. The young tiger was, however, in its den and a fine pearl was at the bottom of the sea. To secure them it was necessary to possess the spirit of adventure. The officers and men were therefore repeatedly cautioned from the very beginning of the fight that they should concentrate their main forces against the Tien-an-men and the residence of the rebel Chang, and that on no account were they to allow their fire to affect either the foreign Legations or the Ching Palace. They were told that it would be preferable to encounter more difficulties in war than to bring about other complications. Furthermore, it was considered necessary to allot the task of attack on the Tien-an-men and Nan-ho-yen to two different forces. In the direction of the Tien-an-men, the task was therefore placed in the hands of Liu Ching-piao, commander of the 6th Regiment of my force; and for Nan-ho-yen, the force was placed under the command of Tsai Ching-hsun, Commander of the 3rd Regiment. Liu Ching-piao had under him an infantry regiment with machine-guns, which formed the 1st line of Centre and their point of attack was the Central Park and the Tien-an-men. At the Central Park and the two triple-arches on the east and west of it, the fighting lasted from early morning till noon, at which time the rebel troops at the Tien-an-men retired to the Jul-men (the gate behind the Tien-an-men). The rebel forces at the two triple-arches and the Central Park, however, held their positions tenaciously and resisted for a long time. The reason was that the Chia-wei-chin (Imperial Guards) at the Hsi-hua-men assisted the rebels in sheltering us from that position. The rebels at Tien-an-men, etc., therefore, were enabled to hold out for the longest time. It was not till afternoon that they showed themselves to be exhausted. Tsai Ching-hsun with his troops entered the city and advanced towards the Nan-ho-yen from the direction of the Peichin-tse, Huang-cheng-ken and Pei-pien-men. Fight began at 4 p.m. The rebels, who must be aware of the importance of protection to their den as its fall would be serious to them, all concentrated all their force at this point. As the result many were wounded and killed. The Tung-hua-men was captured at about 7 o'clock but the residence of Chang Hsun did not surrender until 12 o'clock (noon). The house, however, had been destroyed by gun fire.

GENERAL CONCLUSION.

As the result of the co-operation of the Western and Central Armies, my force was enabled to win over them. The rebel troops were either killed in fight or by fire and the streets round about the Tung-hua-men were choked with corpses. Those who were left alive were willing to surrender and be sent back to their homes after giving up their arms. It is hoped that such news about the fighting in the whole city will give you satisfaction.

WHAT GROWING GIRLS NEED.

Most growing girls need a tonic, especially during the years when they are developing into young women and when their appetites are most fickle. A diet of tea and sweets will ruin any girl's chances of future happiness. A plentiful and scientifically correct diet might meet all requirements, but this is next to impossible, hence the need for a tonic. Almost every doctor's daughter is given a tonic during her years of rapid growth, but because your daughter does not actually break down, you think all is well, and so she gets thin and pale, forgets so that she cannot sit on a chair, eats the wrong things, eats too fast, gets too little outdoor exercise, and perhaps has to face St. Vitus' Dance, or a nervous breakdown.

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GENERAL CONCLUSION.

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A great responsibility rests on all parents and Dr. Williams' pink pills is the best and most convenient tonic to aid them in bringing their daughters up healthy and happy womenhood. These pills supply to the blood the elements it needs, and enable it to meet the unusual demands upon it. They help to lay a foundation for future health.

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INTIMATIONS.

COLONEL JOHN BURN.

As to Chang Hsun himself, he was nowhere to be found when his residence was captured. According to reports, he had escaped in an automobile belonging to a German at 11 a.m., and with the protection of the Germans he took flight to the Legation quarters and is now living in the Netherlands Legation. Wang Tachieh, Deputy for Foreign Affairs, is now taking up the matter vigorously with the Legation concerned. The fighting was really of the nature of a street battle but in spite of the many difficulties, by virtue of the blessings of the Chief Executive and Your Honour, only a few tens of men were wounded and killed. The wounded have been sent to the army hospital to be properly attended to. I regret to state that Chiao Yung-tung, commander of the 2nd Battalion of the 2nd Regiment of the First Division, was killed in action at Tung-hua-men. His patriotism as shown by his readiness to fight for the country shows that he is worthy of our admiration and appreciation. Request for special recognition will be submitted by a separate petition.

As to the quantity of ammunition used during the fight a report will be submitted after investigations have been made to ascertain the exact amount.

With regard to other matters of recognition, consultations will be held with the commanders of other forces and steps will only be taken after securing your approval. Knowing that you are earnestly concerned about this matter I have the honour to report by wire.

TUAN CHIH-KWEI.

As to Chang Hsun himself, he was nowhere to be found when his residence was captured. According to reports, he had escaped in an automobile belonging to a German at 11 a.m., and with the protection of the Germans he took flight to the Legation quarters and is now living in the Netherlands Legation. Wang Tachieh, Deputy for Foreign Affairs, is now taking up the matter vigorously with the Legation concerned. The fighting was really of the nature of a street battle but in spite of the many difficulties, by virtue of the blessings of the Chief Executive and Your Honour, only a few tens of men were wounded and killed. The wounded have been sent to the army hospital to be properly attended to. I regret to state that Chiao Yung-tung, commander of the 2nd Battalion of the 2nd Regiment of the First Division, was killed in action at Tung-hua-men. His patriotism as shown by his readiness to fight for the country shows that he is worthy of our admiration and appreciation. Request for special recognition will be submitted by a separate petition.

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As to Chang Hsun himself, he was nowhere to be found when his residence was captured. According to reports, he had escaped in an automobile belonging to a German at 11 a.m., and with the protection of the Germans he took flight to the Legation quarters and is now living in the Netherlands Legation. Wang Tachieh, Deputy for Foreign Affairs, is now taking up the matter vigorously with the Legation concerned. The fighting was really of the nature of a street battle but in spite of the many difficulties, by virtue of the blessings of the Chief Executive and Your Honour, only a few tens of men were wounded and killed. The wounded have been sent to the army hospital to be properly attended to. I regret to state that Chiao Yung-tung, commander of the 2nd Battalion of the 2nd Regiment of the First Division, was killed in action at Tung-hua-men. His patriotism as shown by his readiness to fight for the country shows that he is worthy of our admiration and

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE SALONIKA FORCE.

MR. DILLON'S ALLEGATIONS.

GREAT BRITAIN STANDS BY SERBIA.

LONDON, July 25. Mr. Dillon's allegations in the House of Commons included the assertion that the Salonika Army was demoralised because it had been languishing in pestilential surroundings since the Allies had abandoned the Balkans campaign for the past two years.

He also said that a document issued by the Defence Committee showed that the Serbians were being tempted by Austria to make peace. Mr. Dillon demanded to know whether we were going to desert the Serbians. He believed that the war would be ultimately settled in the Balkans. It would be lost if the small nations on our side were destroyed by our enemies.

Lord Robert Cecil resented the suggestion that we were about to abandon Serbia. Such a charge was absolutely untrue. There was no intention whatever of reaching from the pledges of full restoration and reparation for Serbia. Our first principle was to stand by our Allies and that was particularly applicable to the case of Serbia.

THE GREEK SITUATION.

PARIS, July 25.

The Greek Legation states that the relations between the Greek Government and the Crown are absolutely normal, and are improving daily.

BALKAN CONFERENCE.

FIRST, July 25.

The Allied Balkan Conference has opened.

Mr. Ribot referred to the modified conditions created through Greece, ranging herself alongside the Allies, and necessitating the reconsideration of the military situation in the Balkans.

AMERICA HAD NO WISH TO BE REPRESENTED.

PARIS, July 25.

The United States has been invited to participate in the Balkan Conference, but the invitation was accompanied with the explanation that as it was a small conference for specific purposes and the United States had no soldiers in the Balkans, America might not desire to be represented, but anyway, representatives would be welcome.

The Government at Washington replied that the United States did not wish to be represented.

A NAVAL CONFERENCE.

PARIS, July 25.

Admiral Sims has arrived to confer with Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, Mr. Lacaze, the French Minister of Navy, and the Italian Minister of Navy, on naval matters.

SHIPBUILDING IN AMERICA.

A DISPUTE SETTLED BY RESIGNATIONS.

WASHINGTON, July 25.

At the President's request, General Goethals, the Manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, and Mr. Denman, the Chairman of the Shipping Board, have resigned, as it is the President's opinion that this is the only way to end the dispute which is delaying ship building.

Mr. Edward Harley, the ex-Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, will succeed Mr. Denman, and Mr. W. Capps, the Chief Constructor of the Navy, will succeed General Goethals.

The dispute was due to General Goethals insisting upon the construction of steel ships and Mr. Denman urging the building of wooden ships as a stop gap.

THE SITUATION IN SPAIN.

MADRID, July 25.

Martial law has been abrogated at Valencia.

REVOLUTION IN ECUADOR.

PANAMA, July 25.

A revolution has broken out in Ecuador, which is attributed to the President's tyrannous pro-German policy.

PERUVIAN CABINET RESIGNS.

LIMA, July 25.

The Peruvian Cabinet has resigned.

IRISH CONVENTION MEETS.

LONDON, July 25.

The historic Convention, summoned to draft a scheme for the future government of Ireland, assembled today at Trinity College, Dublin.

Long before the opening, the College Green was packed with spectators. Mr. Redmond and Mr. Devlin arrived early, followed by the Protestant and Catholic Bishops and the representatives of the Public, Boards of Trade, etc.

The crowd was not enthusiastic, the only Delegate cheered being Mr. Devlin.

The proceedings will be private throughout.

THE TEA MARKET.

LONDON, July 26.

The Times states that there is now the keenest demand for better class tea, especially that for which the price has not been fixed. At present 1 lb. and 1 lb. is being bid for Ceylon and Indian teas, respectively, which means that the retail price will be 8/6d. and 4/- or more, per pound. In distant parts of the country, on the contrary, considerable amounts of the lowest priced teas have been withdrawn because minimum prices were not bid. Dealers are surprised at this because they are convinced that unless far more tea is allotted to tea in the immediate future, there will soon be a shortage of even the lowest grades. The intimation that buyers must not expect to bid for more than forty per cent. of their purchases during the statutory period from July 1915 to June 1916, confirms this view.

SIR ERIC GEDDES.

LONDON, July 25.

Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, has been returned unopposed for Cambridge.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, July 25.

The death is announced of Dr. Bassermann, the leader of the German National Liberals.

MEASURES AGAINST THE U-BOAT.

An expert who is closely in touch with the methods that are being adopted for dealing with the submarine menace, says that Mr. Lloyd George's statement at the secret session of the House of Commons certainly did not err on the side of over-confidence. Better and better results, said this authority, will be obtained in the coming months of summer and autumn, when the co-operation of the United States Navy and the new devices that have been perfected, both in this country and in America, will be brought into effective operation.

The National Research Council of the United States—the supreme authority for conducting organized investigations—is now confident that the days of U-boat warfare are numbered. The latest official pronouncement of the body mentioned on the subject was quoted to me as follows: "An important problem which, as recently as six weeks ago (April 1), was an alluring condition is now well under way towards solution."

SUBMARINE CHASERS.

The special correspondent of The Journal writes: "I have seen in port vessels which the Americans are constructing to hunt submarines. They are nearly 100 ft. long, and are propelled by petrol at a speed of thirty knots. They can replenish their petrol on the high seas, and have tubes connecting them with the reservoir of the parent vessel. Their armament enables them to take the offensive with extreme rapidity, and they have considerable range. They are fitted up with listening instruments of the most up-to-date description, enabling the Americans to detect the approach of a submarine. The new vessels cannot be navigated under water, but can submerge for a considerable time. Several hundred of these vessels will be in active service in a very few months."

INVENTOR OF HOWITZER DEVICE DEAD.

A Washington despatch announces the death of Mr. Louis Gathmann, who played an important part in the development of present-day artillery and shells. Mr. Gathmann was of German origin, but was naturalized in the United States more than forty years ago. He asserted that he was the inventor of the great howitzer gun. His invention, however, was not the gun itself, but the detonator by means of which the explosives are set off after the shell carrying them has been fired to its greatest range. The invention was adopted by Krupp and is in general use in the German navy.

CRAMP COLIC.

NO need of suffering from cramps in the stomach or intestinal pains. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy never fails to relieve the most severe cases. Get it today, there will be no time to send for it after the attack comes on. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

FRENCH REGAIN LOST POSITIONS.

LONDON, July 25.

A French communiqué says: "This morning we vigorously counter-attacked the enemy who, since the hard fighting of the 22nd, had occupied the first line trenches in the Casemates and California Plateau. The attack was carried out with extraordinary dash and gave brilliant results despite a desperate defence. Our soldiers recaptured the whole of the lost ground on California Plateau except a small work, which was completely destroyed, in the north-west salient, and which both sides abandoned."

We threw out the enemy from the Casemates Plateau from all the elements he held, and even advanced our line at several points.

German counter-attacks were again launched on the reconquered trenches but were wholly unsuccessful.

The artillery duel has been active in Champagne on the left of the Meuse.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, July 25.

Silver is featureless.

GALLANTRY OF RUSSIAN OFFICERS.

LONDON, July 25.

A Russian official message transmitted by wireless, says:—

South-westward of Dvinsk our detachments occupied German positions astride the Dvinsk-Vilna railway. Subsequently whole units voluntarily returned to the original trenches, and a number of units disobeyed commands. The 24th Division acted heroically and lost heavily. The gallantry of the officers was noteworthy.

The enemy occupied a height northward of Rogozh in the direction of Vilna. The officers had the utmost difficulty in restraining great numbers of men from withdrawing to the rear.

The enemy crossed the Sereth in the region of Mikulice and occupied Volynamozovskaya. The enemy continues the offensive between the Sereth and the Strypa. He occupied three villages.

We are holding the line Gavoronka-Monastir-Isto, to the north-west of Buczacz. We are retiring eastward, southward of the Dniester, Stanislaw being evacuated.

There was a successful raid at Domakutak on the Rumanian front. Torpedo-boat destroyers co-operated with the artillery which bombarded Tiroli, in the Black Sea, and destroyed depots and barracks.

BRITAIN'S AIMS IN THE WAR.

STATEMENT BY LORD ROBERT CECIL.

LONDON, July 25.

In the House of Commons, replying to various criticisms, Lord Robert Cecil strongly repudiated Mr. Dillon's allegations that the Salonika force was demoralised. Dealing with the Government's broad aims, he said it was a mere platitude to state that Austria was our chief enemy. Germany must be our chief enemy.

Regarding broad peace principles, he said that our first was that we stand by our Allies. It would be France's right to say what she desired in regard to Alsace, Lorraine, and Great Britain would back her up. This equally applied to the other Allies, and especially to Serbia. We were absolutely pledged to restoration and reparation.

The second principle for which we were fighting was a stable settlement and a sound and satisfactory peace on a principle which would secure, as far as possible, a settlement free from change or future alteration.

The third object for which we were fighting was the destruction of German militarism, because it endangered future peace. He believed that if there had been a democracy in Germany there would have been no war. If a real Democratic Government were established in Germany it would be a strong guarantee that the German policy would be definitely changed, and that future dangers would be proportionately decreased.

MR. HENDERSON ON RUSSIA.

LONDON, July 25.

The Hon. Arthur Henderson, interviewed by a Reuter representative on his return from Russia, dwelt on the existing dangers to the Revolution. He regarded the discontinuance of the Coalition Government as a misfortune. The Provisional Government was magnificently attempting to cope with unparalleled difficulties, but the Extreme Left had succeeded in rendering a stable Government almost impossible.

The most disastrous experiment of the Revolution was the relaxation of discipline in the Army and Navy, accompanied by active and rival participation of Service men in the political manifestations and propaganda.

He strongly denounced the poisonous activities of the Maximalists at Petrograd and at the Front. The future was largely in the hands of the Council of Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates, who represented the community and were likely to dominate a Constituent Assembly. The majority of the all-Russian Workmen and Soldiers' Congress, and Executive had invaluable assistance of the Government.

He doubted if the whole army or the majority of Moderate Socialists would give of their best for a successful prosecution of the war until an Allied Conference had re-stated the war aims and harmonised the same with the formula of "no annexations" or "no contributions."

UNPARALLELED DIFFICULTIES.

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ANOTHER GAME.

LONDON, July 25.

At playing cards I feel compelled to say I've earned no glory. But oh, the lovely hands I've held. In a conservatory.

DON'T NEGLECT YOUR FAMILY.

When you fail to provide your family with a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy at this season of the year, you are neglecting your duty. It is a sure to be a remedy to be tried with. This is especially true if there are children in the family. A dose or two of this remedy will place the trouble within control and prevent a bitter experience. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

IN MESOPOTAMIA.

WHY GENERAL TOWNSHEND WAS NOT RELEASED.

PREFERRED TO DESTROY HIS GUNS.

The special correspondent of The Englishman, Calcutta, writing from Baghdad on May 12, stated:—

An officer who conducted the negotiations with Kallil Bey, the Turkish Commander-in-Chief, after the fall of Kut, speaks highly of the way in which he and the officers who accompanied him went out under a flag of truce and were conducted blindfolded through the Turkish trenches some distance to the rear. Then the bandages were removed from their eyes and they were treated with every consideration and respect.

The British soldiers saluting them as if they were their own officers. The Turks did their best to impress the British Delegates with the fairness of the land. They entertained them to a good dinner, with dainties alleged to be obtained from some famous pastry cook shops in Constantinople. It was a kindly if not very convincing demonstration of plenty, and the British officers thoroughly enjoyed it. Kallil Bey impressed them as a strong man who would not hesitate to take strong and extreme measures against anybody if the occasion required. But he was very courteous and reasonable and no difficulty was experienced in making mutual arrangements regarding the exchange of prisoners. One of the objects of the British Delegation was to obtain the release of General Townshend on parole, but this they were not able to accomplish. Kallil remarked that the chance of doing this had been lost. He was willing before the surrender to allow Townshend to go if the British guns were yielded up intact. This was to be one of the terms of surrender. Townshend himself was unwilling to consent to this and the day before the surrender he destroyed his guns.

The British officers were unable to see Townshend who had by then been removed and was on his way to Baghdad. It is a pity to spoil a good story but I fear there is no truth in the romantic tale that when Townshend and Kallil Bey met they found themselves to be old school fellows after the fashion of the story told by the brilliant author of the "Green Curve." Townshend, who had been in close communication with the force, was trying to relieve Kut, had himself met Kallil Bey in Mesopotamia some time before the surrender of Kut and he himself gave no indication that he was an old school fellow. However that may be, Townshend was evidently treated with every respect by his captors, and in Baghdad he occupied spacious and handsome apartments in the house that was once the residence of Von der Goltz.

THE PRESENT POSITION IN MESOPOTAMIA.

No one can spend long in Mesopotamia without realising what the end must be. Fighting on a serious scale appears to be over for the present hot weather. Whether it will be resumed when the cold weather returns remains to be seen. The British occupy a very strong position to meet any emergency. General Maude, the Army Commander, explained the whole situation to the present representatives who met him in Baghdad, and he is very confident of the future—a confidence which the past achievements and the present position of his forces more than justify.

What the British have done up to the present is to drive the Turkish forces back northwards from a front which extends across the whole width of Mesopotamia from the Euphrates to the Persian border. They have taken possession of the principal towns and are masters of the main arteries of supply. Although the Turks have been driven back on their own lines, they have reached a region where the public communications are exceedingly difficult. There are fertile regions behind them, but they have already been drawn upon by passing armies and even if they are inexhaustible the transport difficulties are serious. Above Samarrah, Tigris navigation facilities are ruined. The Turkish army, now something like 25,000 strong on the Tigris front, is not in the best of spirits. It never has been particularly well fed, and it is not surprising that the rapid advance of the British and their capture in quick succession of Kut, Baghdad and Samarrah has seriously shaken its morale.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL AT 23.

It was announced in the "London Gazette" that Captain (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) B. C. Freyberg, V.C., D.S.O., of the West Surrey Regiment, had been promoted temporary brigadier-general.

Brigadier-General Freyberg, who is only twenty-eight, won the V.C. for his gallant leading of the men of the Royal Naval Division who captured Beaulieu last November. He was wounded on four occasions during the battle.

He fought at Antwerp and also in Gallipoli, where he gained the D.S.O. for swimming ashore in the Gulf of Saros and lighting flares, which led the Turks to believe that a landing was contemplated. He was twice wounded in Gallipoli.

Brigadier-General Freyberg was born in New Zealand.

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DEATH OF MR. L. HUTCHINSON OF SHANGHAI.

We announced, with very deep regret, the death of Mr. Henry Leslie Hutchinson, assistant local manager of the South British Insurance Co., Ltd., which occurred at the Lockport Hospital after only a few days' illness. The deceased played several games of tennis on Sunday, on Monday he was taken sick with that dread disease scarlet fever and was removed to hospital, where he died shortly before 11 o'clock on Thursday morning. To most of his loss he leaves a wife and two children, with whom the deepest sympathy will be felt.

The late Mr. Hutchinson was only 37 years of age. He was born in the north of Ireland and joined the South British Insurance Co., Ltd., in 1903. He was sent to Calcutta, and two years later came to Shanghai, where, with the exception of a short spell in Hongkong, he remained till the time of his death.

The Shanghai Mercury says:—He was one of the best men at his work in the Far East—sound in every way—and his demise causes a great loss to the insurance world out here. His ability as an insurance man was recognised several years ago, when he was appointed Secretary of the Shanghai Marine Underwriters' Association—an office which he filled with the greatest of credit to himself and to the satisfaction of all the members.

Another office which he held, and carried out in a most efficient manner, was that of Secretary to the Shanghai Land Commission.

The deceased was also a member, and Hon. Treasurer, of the Shanghai Amateur Dramatic Club. He took many important roles in the Club's productions of recent years, and proved himself one of the best actors in Shanghai. His last, and best, appearance was in the recent production of "Brightly," which realised a considerable amount for War Funds.

The deceased was one of the most popular residents of Shanghai, and was a very keen golfer and lawn tennis player. He was a member of the Shanghai Golf Club, the Shanghai Club, Country Club, and other Clubs.

Two or three years ago he acted as Secretary to the Special Electricity Committee, appointed to go into the Electricity question of Shanghai. This Committee had numerous sittings, at the conclusion of which the deceased was heartily thanked for his very valuable work.

ROLL OF HONOUR.

CAPTAIN FRANK RICHARDSON.

The news of the death of Captain Frank Richardson, killed in action in France on the 15th June, was received last week at Shanghai with great regret.

Captain Richardson came to the East to join the staff of Messrs Butterfield and Swire in December 1906 and went home to volunteer for active service in August 1915. He was gazetted to the 24th London Regiment (The Queen's) in November 1915 and proceeded to France with his Regiment in June 1916, being promoted to Captain shortly afterwards, and met his death whilst commanding his Company.

He was a former member of the Maxim Co., S. V. C., and Deluge Co. Shanghai Fire Brigade, a member of the Shanghai Club, Cricket and Golf Clubs, a keen tennis player and good sportsman, a man (says The Mercury) whose fine character and disposition endeared him to his friends, and his loss will be deeply felt by all who knew him.

The flags of "Taitao" and the Shanghai Club were half-masted as a mark of respect.

THE NAVAL COMMAND OF THE CHINA STATION.

Rear-Admiral Frederick C. Tudor-Tudor, C.B., who has been selected for the appointment of Commander-in-Chief of the China Station, has been employed as Third Sea Lord, since the second week of the war. He was born on 23rd March, 1853, entered the Royal Navy in January, 1873, and reached sea rank in January, 1893. He specialised in both navigation and gunnery, was senior officer of H. M. S. Excellent from January, 1894, to January, 1896, served on the Naval Ordnance Board from January, 1896, to May, 1898, from November, 1898, to May, 1909, was Assistant Director of Naval Ordnance from May, 1909, to August, 1910, to June, 1912, was a side-deck command to the King from April 1911, 1911, to January, 1913, when he was promoted Rear-Admiral. He took over the duties of Director of Naval Ordnance on 1st June 1913.

Not a little of the superiority of our naval ordnance over the German guns is due (says a London contemporary) to his hard work and intelligently directed efforts to make our fleet matchless in that respect.

Rear-Admiral Tudor-Tudor has already had experience of the China Station, having served on it during his junior days.

B.A.T. MEN IN THE WAR.

Lieutenant Percy Ogden, Royal Flying Corps, a Director of the British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd., died at a Military Hospital at Shoreham on June 7, 1917.

Lieutenant (Temporary Captain) C. C. Shockwell, of the British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd., North China Staff, has been awarded the Croix de Chevalier, Legion d'Honneur (London Gazette, June 2, 1917), and Company Sergeant-Major T. S. D. Wade, also of British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd., North China Staff, has been awarded the Military Medal for bravery in the field. (London Gazette, May 25, 1917).

Mr. William F. Liang, whose death is announced, was a well-known and respected member of the Marine staff of the China Navigation Company and was popularly known as "Johnny." He recently left for Hong Kong on furlough via South Africa, when he became seriously ill at Johannesburg and succumbed through an operation for cancer. His sudden demise will come as a shock to a wide circle of friends in the Maritime Empire. The deceased was formerly Chief Officer of the S.S. "Hawthorn."

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Free particulars from

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HONGKONG.

INEBRIATES' DOOM.

DRASTIC METHOD PROPOSED.

Lord, Alderman, chairman of the Liquor Control Board, foreshadowed special treatment for the habitual drunkard in an address delivered in London to the members of the Chief Constables' Association.

The chief defect of the existing methods, he said, is the failure to discriminate between the casual excess of the occasional drinker and the recurrent drunkenness of the confirmed inebriate. There should not be any serious difficulty in arranging for adequate medical observation and report in all cases where there is ground for suspecting abnormal conditions, and sentences could be adjusted to the circumstances of the individual case.

With restricted hours, and as he hoped later a large reduction of public-houses, it would be much easier to detect the public-house drunkards than occurred. He was prepared to assert very definitely that the problem of drunkenness was susceptible of solution in a much larger measure than was ordinarily supposed.

The no-treating order, if it could be properly carried out, was the best piece of temperance reform ever passed. Difficulty was experienced when it came to carrying out the order. The closing of public-houses for all purposes when they were closed for alcohol was being considered with regard to the north-east coast area by the Control Board. The system had been tried in Scotland with good effect.

The closing of a large number of houses would have an enormous effect in regard to greater sobriety, and he had no doubt that the existing 90,000 houses could be reduced by at least one-third without doing any injury to the Trade, but rather the reverse.

Existing legislation with regard to the liquor trade was far from satisfactory. He, for one, did not despair that before long a sounder lodging with correspondingly bettering to the nation as a whole.

Many of those who failed in the liquor trade were far from satisfied. He was well aware that only a small percentage of permanent cases of drunkenness resulted from treatment in the

homes, and one speaker described the system as a ghastly failure.

Alderman Crooks, of Hilly, complained that it was difficult to get adequate magistrature to give confirmed drunkards more than two years' detention. Nothing but changes of environment and separation from temptation could meet with success.

The Chief Constable of Huddersfield expressed the opinion that the solution of the problem was to be found in the State control of licensed houses, and Alderman Shepherd, of Bristol, said if the State had control, it could gradually alter the taste of the people, who would in time prefer weaker beer.

Several speakers dealt with the growth of drinking habits among young people in large industrial centres, and a startling suggestion was made in this connection by the Chief Constable of Blackpool. He said a medical specialist friend of his informed him that malted foods, especially on young people, created an appetite for the consumption of intoxicating liquors in later years. The increasing use of malted foods, especially among children and young persons, must be viewed with the greatest alarm.

A resolution was passed by the meeting that

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TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers to Colombo	Leave Hongkong	Connecting Mail Steamer from Colombo	Due Marseilles 1917.	Due London 1917.
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Accommodation in the connecting steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

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Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.
Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

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IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
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CARRYING 1st and 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

STEAMERS	Leave Hongkong about	Leave Suez about	Due at Marseilles if sailing about	Due at London about

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Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years, or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

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Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs Goddard and Donkies, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
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E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

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SCOTTISH SPORT.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

INTER-SCHOOL ATHLETICS.

May 23.

The outstanding competitors at the inter-scholastic athletic meeting in Edinburgh were E. W. Cormack, of Walsley's; J. B. Bell, of Dumbarton Academy; and D. McPhee, of Allan Glen's. Bell quite fulfilled the anticipations based upon his appearances last year, and won the open 100 with great ease. He was successful in a variety of other events, and promises well. Cormack is a runner of stamina. McPhee has the speed and lightness from which good hurdlers are made.

CRICKET.

Weather spoiled a small programme of cricket, and the bowlers had the best of it on heavy ground. Edinburgh Academy easily defeated Edinburgh University O.T.C.—89 for 3 and 83—although J. M. Lamb scored well for the Academy. Glasgow Academy put on 81. R. C. Warren batting well, and Glasgow University could only respond with a paltry 13. Greenock Academy brought out a capital schoolboy bowler in W. Hope, and scored 58 against Leithfield Academy's 23.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

The final between Celtic and Queen's Park for the Glasgow Charity Cup will not mark high compared with previous contests. A high wind, succeeded a heavy downpour, and made accurate control of the ball impossible for the Amateurs, and very difficult for their more resourceful opponents. But with both teams missing several openings there was never more than a goal between them, and Celtic were the better side all through, nearly always on the attack when favourable with the wind, there were times when their goal was in jeopardy. Result—Celtic 1; Queen's Park 0.

A war match in Edinburgh between military and League teams brought out some fine play, and the soldiers had a deserved win by 4 to 3.

RUGBY "CAPS" WHO HAVE FAILED.

Some doubt exists as to the exact number of Scottish Rugby Internationalists who have fallen in the war. A few days ago it was believed to be 25, but news has now been received that it was not Lieut. W. D. C. L. Purves, the Fettesian, old Cambridge blue, and Scottish Internationalist who was killed, but a younger brother; it is also pleasing to learn that there is a glimmer of hope that Major W. T. Forrest, Kelso, is not dead, but wounded and missing. These reduce the number of men who have fallen, or are presumed to have fallen, to 23, including J. H. Dods, who, though a civilian, was nevertheless a direct victim of the war under the most tragic circumstances. The following is the list of Scots so far as known:—

C. H. Abercrombie (United Services).
D. M. Bain (Edin. Academy and Oxford Univ.).
P. C. Blair (Fettes and Cambridge Univ.).
W. C. Church (Glasgow Academicals).
W. M. Dickson (Oxford Univ.).
J. H. Dods (Edin. Academicals and Lon. Scot.).
E. Fraser (Merchiston, Cambridge, and Edin. Univ.).
D. D. Howie (Kirkcaldy).
J. L. Huggan (Jed Forest and Edin. Univ.).
E. Milroy (Watsonians).
T. A. Nelson (Edin. Academy and Oxford Univ.).
J. Pearson (Watsonians).
L. Robertson (Fettes and London Scottish).
A. Ross (Royal High School).
J. Ross (Fettes and London Scottish).
R. F. Simon (Edin. Academicals and Lon. Scot.).
D. R. B. Sivright (Fettes, Cambridge Univ., West of Scotland, and Edin. Univ.).
F. H. Turner (Oxford Univ. and Liverpool).
A. L. Wade (London Scottish).
W. M. Wallace (Edin. Academicals and Cambridge Univ.).
J. G. Will (Oxford Univ.).
J. S. Wilson (United Services).
E. T. Young (Glasgow Academicals).

Abercrombie and Wilson were Navy men, and lost their lives in the Jutland Battle; Huggan and Sivright were following their profession as doctors; all the others were in the Army.
Many Scottish Rugby Internationalists have been wounded, and there are three who are known to be prisoners of war—A. T. Sloan, L. M. Spiers, and C. M. Usher.

A VETERAN'S RETURN.
Eleven years ago, Mr. Richard Tomlinson retired from the position of professional cricketer at Loretto School after 40 years' service, and thousands of old boys of the Scottish Public Schools will be interested to hear that he has returned to his old post for the duration of the war. Many a famous "blue" of Oxford and Cambridge, and many men capped in Rugby for Scotland or England have passed through his hands. He is probably the only professional cricketer, and an Englishman at that, who has worn a Scottish ballie's chain of office—for some years he was a magistrate of Musselburgh. He now resides in his own villa in the burgh, a villa which was the gift of old Loretto boys.

BOXING.

FEATHER TITLE IN NEW HANDS.

"Charlie" Hardcastle, of Barnsley, won the British featherweight championship from "Alf" Wye, the holder, at the National Sporting Club recently before the spectators realized that the scrap was on.
Wye, who was a 6 to 4 on favourite, opened with some snappy leads which pleased his pursuers, but their joy was short-lived, as the pitman, who was out for a quick win, hooked the soldier severely with a left to the body, and following with a crashing right to the jaw was the victor in a little more than two minutes.

LIFE IN THE TROPICS.

A quaint and ingenious article by Mr. George Yukanka has appeared in a Japanese journal contending that the sun favours the yellow race which therefore readily acclimatizes itself in the tropics, and on this account lies the possibility and reason of the tropics being dominant in the hands of the Japanese. Tropical life implies that "of the two races, the English from our experience can withstand the tropics as well or better than the Japanese," and that the number of Europeans in the tropics tends to increase more so than do those of the Japanese. The English and French in the past and the English, French, Italians, and Americans of today have "made good" in the tropics, and show every sign of becoming more and more settled there during the next two or three hundred years, thanks to the work of the tropical medical experts and schools.

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